



British Columbia

Revenue-neutral carbon tax imposed in 2008; Tax rates are based on a price of **\$30/tonne** of CO₂ equivalent emissions

Further regulations expected in **2016**

Bill 2 Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act ("Bill 2") tabled in October 2014.

Under Bill 2, emissions limit for LNG facilities is **0.16 tonnes** of GHG emissions per 1 tonne of LNG produced.

Clean Energy Act – seeks to make BC self-sufficient in electricity generation by 2016, with a clean and renewable energy target of **93%**

Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Requirements Regulation – requires minimum renewable fuel content by volume

Alberta

In November 2015, Alberta announced the **Climate Leadership Plan**. Key elements of the Plan include: Implementing a carbon price across all sectors:

\$20/tonne in 2017 rising to **\$30/tonne** in 2018

Legislating an emissions limit on the oil sands of: **100 mega tonnes** of CO₂/year.

Phasing-out coal-fired electricity by **2030** and replacing two-thirds of existing coal-fired electricity with renewable energy.

Reducing methane emissions from oil & gas operations by: **45% by 2025**

The Climate Change and Emissions Management Act & Specified Gas Emitters Regulation place intensity-based limits on industrial GHG emissions.

Saskatchewan

Forthcoming Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gasses Act (2010) – once the Act is proclaimed in force, facilities that emit **50,000+ tonnes** of GHG will be required to reduce emissions to provincial limits, as yet to be determined.

Manitoba

Emissions Tax on Coal and Petroleum Coke Act (2014) – establishes an emissions tax on the use of petroleum coke in industrial facilities.

Phasing in a ban on petroleum coke and coal for heating purposes beginning January 2014, with full compliance required by **JULY 2017**

Ontario

In February 2016, Ontario announced its proposed cap and trade system in Bill 172, the **Climate Change Mitigation and Low Carbon Economy Act**. Regulated entities include:

- industrial/institutional emitters
- natural gas distributors
- petroleum product distributors
- electricity importers

Entities with: **25,000+ tonnes** CO₂ will be mandatory participants.

Green Energy Act, 2009 made Ontario the first jurisdiction in North America to completely phase out coal as a source of energy. The Act also created financial incentives for development of renewable energy.

Quebec

In April 2016, the Government of Québec announced its 2030 Energy Policy. The policy sets the following targets for 2030:

- Enhance energy efficiency by **15%**
- Reduce the amount of petroleum products consumed by **40%**
- Eliminate the use of thermal coal
- Increase overall renewable energy output by **25%**
- Increase bioenergy production by **50%**

The targets are relative to 2013 levels and build on Québec's **cap and trade market** initiative.

New Brunswick

Electricity Act requires provincial power authority to secure **40%** of its energy acquired within New Brunswick from renewable sources by 2020.

There is no current legislation addressing carbon taxation or pricing.

Nova Scotia

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Regulations (2009) established caps on electricity sector emissions that decrease over time, as well as create incentives for new transmission that will increase the opportunity for the production of "low-emissions electricity".

Renewable Electricity Plan included a community feed-in tariff program which ended August 2015.

Prince Edward Island

Climate Change Strategy (2008) to improve education and awareness around climate change issues and reduce GHG emissions through the Office of Energy Efficiency.

There is no current legislation addressing carbon taxation or pricing.

The Territories

While each of the three territories has expressed plans to implement legislation for carbon taxation or other pricing mechanisms, as of yet none of them has done so.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Climate Change Action Plan (2005) provides the province's general framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

There is no current legislation addressing carbon taxation or pricing.

Federal

Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-Fired Generation of Electricity Regulations come into force July 1, 2015, limiting CO₂ emissions by coal-fired electricity generation plants to **420 tonnes** per gigawatt-hour of electricity produced from coal, per year.

Regulations Amending the Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Regulations and Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations – regulate emissions standards of consumer and industrial vehicles.